

PAKISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

MARCH 25, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

178,474

Displaced Families in
FATA and KPK
OCHA – February 2016

125,312

Families That Voluntarily
Returned to FATA since
March 2015
OCHA – March 2016

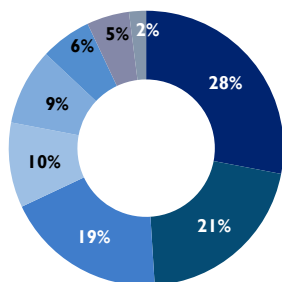
178,479

Registered Families from
FATA Who Remain
Displaced
OCHA – February 2016

**1.5
million**

Registered Afghan
Refugees in Pakistan
OCHA – March 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Shelter & Settlements (28%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (21%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (19%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (10%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Health (5%)
- Protection (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- Twining of Wheat (49%)
- Local and Regional Food Procurement (43%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (8%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN releases 2016 Pakistan HSP requesting \$442 million in assistance
- GoP to resettle 96 percent of all remaining IDPs countrywide in 2016
- Sindh drought conditions impact crops and livestock
- 220,000 people return to NWA since March 2015

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$6,301,875
USAID/FFP	\$19,971,450
\$26,273,325	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The UN recently released the 2016 Humanitarian Strategic Plan (HSP) for Pakistan, requesting \$442 million to meet the humanitarian needs of approximately 3.6 million vulnerable people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), Afghan refugees, and disaster-affected populations. Priority needs cited in the HSP include emergency food support and shelter assistance.
- In 2016, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) plans to facilitate the return of approximately 96 percent of 180,000 displaced households to their areas of origin in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The UN and response actors report that returnees to FATA remain in need of substantial humanitarian support, including cash-based assistance and livelihoods programming.
- Drought conditions in Sindh Province's Tharparkar District have adversely affected crop yields and resulted in livestock deaths, according to humanitarian organizations. Although media reports have attributed recent deaths among children in the district to the effects of the drought, relief agencies report that the deaths are attributable to limited health care access and poor water quality.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- Since 2013, Tharparkar has experienced drought conditions that have resulted in reduced crop yields and livestock deaths, according to an assessment conducted by the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. The survey also indicated that the drought has adversely affected food security among 90 percent of respondents and that farmers in Sindh remain in need of basic agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers. Although the drought was less severe in 2015, the accumulated impact of drought over a three-year period will likely leave households in need of support throughout the upcoming July/August rainy season.
- Local media have reported that drought conditions in Tharparkar recently resulted in the deaths of children. Although Tharparkar experiences higher infant and child mortality rates compared to nationwide averages in Pakistan, relief organizations have indicated that Tharparkar's current rates are not higher than non-drought years and humanitarian organizations do not attribute recent infant and childhood deaths directly to the ongoing drought. Primary factors contributing to Tharparkar's higher infant and child mortality rates include limited availability and access to health facilities, poor water quality, and poverty-related malnutrition. Health actors in Tharparkar report that the district faces a shortage of medical personnel and that more than 215 district medical dispensaries were non-functional as of January 31.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.2 million through the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund to support drought response activities in Sindh. USAID/OFDA partners reached more than 71,000 drought-affected people, primarily through fodder distributions. USAID/OFDA also supported an NGO partner to implement a \$1.9 million drought response and mitigation program.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, AND IDP RETURNS

- The 2016 Pakistan HSP requests \$442 million to provide humanitarian assistance to 3.6 million people—including 1.2 million people displaced from FATA, 1.5 million Afghani refugees, 600,000 returnees to FATA, and 300,000 disaster-affected and malnourished children and women. Planned activities include providing food assistance to 1.5 million IDPs, emergency shelter to 500,000 IDPs, and improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) access to 800,000 IDPs.
- Continued insecurity in FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPk), and other areas of Pakistan is likely to hinder humanitarian access to returnees and other vulnerable populations in need of urgent assistance, the UN reports. On March 7, a suicide bomber killed 13 people and injured more than 20 others at a courthouse in KPk's Shabqadar town. A month earlier, on February 6, a bomb blast killed at least eight people and wounded more than 40 in Quetta city, Balochistan Province, according to international media. Attacks in January resulted in additional deaths and injuries.
- The GoP plans to facilitate the return of approximately 96 percent of 180,000 displaced households to areas of origin in FATA during 2016, in accordance with humanitarian principles, according to the UN. In 2015, approximately 113,000 displaced households returned to areas of origin in FATA.
- The GoP is facilitating IDP returns to FATA's Khyber, North Waziristan (NWA), and South Waziristan (SWA) agencies with support from the UN and other relief organizations. From March 2015 to mid-February 2016, the GoP and the humanitarian community facilitated and supported the return of more than 74,200 households—or approximately 445,000 people—to areas of origin in Khyber. During the week of February 12, nearly 500 households returned to NWA, bringing the number of returnees to NWA to more than 220,000 people since March 2015. The Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund—managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—recently released \$5 million to support families that have returned to FATA.
- A Protection Cluster survey assessing intention to return among families displaced from SWA revealed that only 9,900 households—approximately 15 percent of those displaced—have returned to SWA. The survey also revealed that 97 percent of respondents are willing to return, 61 percent of whom are prepared to return immediately. Most IDPs willing to return indicated that displacement conditions are worse than conditions in areas of origin in SWA. OCHA reports that rehabilitation of basic services continues in SWA, but that services are currently inadequate to meet the immediate needs of returnees.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- The Food Security Cluster reports that returnees to FATA are in urgent need of cash-transfer programming (CTP) to rehabilitate livelihoods and increase the food purchasing power of vulnerable populations affected by displacement and natural disasters, including drought, earthquakes, and flooding. The cluster assisted 42,800 households in KPk with CTP in 2015, including 8,000 female-headed households. In addition, the cluster assisted more than 29,000 drought-affected households in Sindh with cash-for-work and other CTP programming during 2015.
 - In response to the October 2015 earthquake that resulted in the deaths of more than 200 people and damaged more than 100,000 houses in Pakistan, USAID/FFP provided \$1 million in food commodities to partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) to address urgent food needs among earthquake-affected households. The USAID/FFP funding supported nearly one-third of WFP's three-month earthquake relief and recovery project targeting earthquake-affected areas of KPk's Chitral, Shangla, and Swat agencies, as well as FATA's Bajaur and Mohmand agencies.
 - The GoP has donated 124,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat grain to WFP for continuing emergency food assistance to approximately 1.6 million IDPs and returnees in FATA and KPk in 2016. In return, WFP is securing \$37 million in resources to mill, fortify, transport, and distribute the fortified wheat flour to displaced households.
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HEALTH & WASH

- In late January, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) technical advisory group (TAG), which includes experts from WHO, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), convened to review Pakistan's progress toward eradicating polio. During the proceedings, Pakistan's National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) highlighted the Khyber-Peshawar-Nangarhar corridor, which traverses the Pakistani border into Afghanistan, and the cities of Karachi and Quetta as polio transmission hubs. Between January and mid-March 2016, health actors in Pakistan confirmed five polio cases, with three cases in KPk and one each in Balochistan and Sindh, according to GPEI. In 2015, health actors confirmed 54 cases of polio countrywide.
- TAG recommendations included focusing eradication efforts on delivering high-quality immunization activities throughout Pakistan during the first half of 2016, with a particular focus on areas with evidence of polio transmission, including Karachi and the Abdullah, Khyber, Killa, Peshawar, and Sukkur tribal agencies. The TAG also recommended strengthening community and environmental surveillance to detect potential transmission over the coming months.
- In mid-March, unidentified assailants wounded three polio eradication workers in Sindh's Shikarpur District, according to international media. On January 13, a suicide bomber killed at least 15 people gathered outside of a polio vaccination center in Quetta. Among those killed were 12 police officers in the area to protect polio workers conducting vaccinations. The attacks underscore the danger that polio workers continue to face in Pakistan where more than 100,000 health workers countrywide are participating in Pakistan's ongoing polio vaccination campaign, according to the UN.
- Since 2013, a USAID/OFDA partner has reached nearly 800,000 people, including nearly 545,000 IDPs, with humanitarian assistance in the health, shelter and settlements, and WASH sectors. Between December 2015 and March 2016 the partner has provided medical services in FATA's Kurram Agency, including outpatient care for more than 5,000 IDPs and communicable disease treatment for more than 3,000 people, in addition to supporting skilled birth attendants and ante- and post-natal health care.
- With \$6 million in FY 2016 funding through the RAPID fund, USAID/OFDA is supporting partners implementing programs throughout Pakistan. From November 2015 to February 2016, a RAPID partner renovated 200 latrines, including nearly 20 latrines accessible to people with disabilities; installed 750 water storage tanks; distributed 1,000 hygiene kits; and reached more than 14,000 people through 160 hygiene training sessions in KPk. A RAPID partner also rehabilitated six safe drinking water systems benefiting more than 6,500 people in KPk.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA has provided OCHA \$300,000 to strengthen countrywide humanitarian coordination and information management systems.
- In March, the Government of Japan (GoJ) announced a contribution of \$16 million to UN agencies operating in Pakistan, including the UN Development Program, UNICEF, WFP, and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The GoJ designated \$13 million of the new funding to support returnees in FATA and \$3 million to support Afghan refugees. The GoJ allocated \$4 million of the total funding to UNHCR, which plans to use the contribution to support health sector activities, provide protection assistance to refugees and returnees, and to improve access to education and livelihoods opportunities.

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KP has resulted in the internal displacement of millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year; however, GoP security operations in FATA have resulted in continued displacement. Although returns are ongoing, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with ongoing security incidents, sectarian violence, and military operations contributing to displacement and related humanitarian needs.
- Regional insecurity has also prompted approximately 1.5 million Afghans—many of whom require humanitarian assistance—to seek refuge in Pakistan, primarily in KP. On January 11, the Prime Minister of Pakistan issued an executive order extending the Proof of Registration cards held by Afghan refugees through June 2016. The GoP-issued cards provide legal status to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.
- In addition, Pakistan frequently experiences natural disasters, including drought and floods. Recurring disasters, combined with chronic poverty, limit the ability of vulnerable households to recover and result in additional displacement and humanitarian needs.
- On October 17, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration for FY 2016 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan, as well as recurring natural disasters. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$1,875
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$6,301,875
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	FATA and KPk	\$8,625,650
WFP	1,150 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	FATA and KPk	\$1,495,800
WFP	To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat	FATA and KPk	\$9,850,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$19,971,450

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PAKISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

\$26,273,325

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds

² USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2016 represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as March 25, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>